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BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

Superintendent

of the

Florida Hospital *for the Insane*

FOR THE YEARS
1911 AND 1912



T. J. APPLEYARD, STATE PRINTER,
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

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OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

1911—1912.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A. W. Gilchrist, Chairman.....Governor
H. Clay Crawford.....Secretary of State
A. C. Croom——Comptroller, upon his death succeeded
by W. V. Knott.
Park M. Trammell.....Attorney General
B. E. McLin....Commissioner of Agriculture, upon his
death succeeded by J. C. Luning; upon his appoint-
ment as Treasurer he was succeeded by W. A. McRae.
W. V. Knott....Treasurer, upon his appointment as
Comptroller, he was succeeded by J. C. Luning.
W. M. Holloway.....Supt. of Public Instruction
G. T. Whitfield.....Secretary Board
Tallahassee, Florida.

B. F. Whitner, Superintendent, Chattahoochee, Florida.
Dr. R. N. Greene, Chief Physician, Chattahoochee, Flor-
ida.
Dr. B. F. Barnes, Assistant Physician, Chattahoochee,
Florida.
Dr. A. E. Conter, appointed Assistant Physician August
22nd, 1912, Chattahoochee, Florida.
Dr. H. S. Holloway, appointed Pathologist, October 8th,
1912, Chattahoochee, Florida.

J. G. Wilson, D. D. S., Resident Dentist.

H. Q. Brewer, appointed Druggist and Pharmacist January, 1912.

Rev. J. C. Pace, Chaplain, 1911.

Rev. I. Ryder, Chaplain, 1912.

OFFICE FORCE.

D. Lang, Secretary and Cashier.

W. L. Vanlandingham, Bookkeeper and Stenographer.

Miss Nettie Gholson, Stenographer for Medical Department for 1911, and up to October 1st, 1912, upon her resignation.

Miss Courtney Waldron, Stenographer for Medical Department.

INTERNES WHO SERVED AT VARIOUS TIMES DURING 1911.

R. L. Kennedy, M. D.; W. J. Vinson, M. D., and W. H. Dyer, M. D.

MEDICAL VISITING STAFF.

U. S. Bird, M. D., Ear and Throat, Tampa, Fla.

Gerry R. Holden, M. D., Gynecologist, Jacksonville, Fla.

J. H. Randolph, M. D., Alienist and Neurologist, Jacksonville, Fla.

Clarence Hutchinson, M. D., General Surgery, Pensacola, Fla.

Henry E. Palmer, M. D., Stomach Diseases, Tallahassee, Fla.

Kirby-Smith, M. D., Skin Diseases, Jacksonville, Fla.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FLORIDA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Tallahassee, Florida.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit my report as Superintendent of the Florida Hospital for the Insane, for the biennial term of 1911-1912. By referring to tabular statements, details of the movement of population for the term may be obtained: Present in the Hospital January 1st, 1911, 929. On furlough, 145. Total on the rolls, 1,074. Admissions during year 1911, 443. Deaths, discharges, furloughs, eloped, during year, 1911, 405. Present December 31st, 1911, 1,112. On furlough at that date, 162. Admissions during 1912, 381. Deaths, discharges, furloughs, eloped, during 1912, 548. Present December 31st, 1912, 1,107. On furlough at this date, 70, making a total on rolls at close of 1912, 1,177.

HEALTH.

Early in 1911 a case of smallpox was found in the Laundry, one of the colored women working there having the disease. Smallpox was not only prevailing in the vicinity of the Hospital, but in almost every section of the State. It is not strange it should appear among us as we were receiving patients from almost every County, many of them directly from the jails. Fortunately the type was

mild, no panic occurred among nurses and employes, and by segregating the infected we were enabled to confine it to one ward almost and escape an extended epidemic. Seventeen cases were treated without a single fatality. By systematic and persistent vaccination of those residing or working in the Hospital and new arrivals, of both patients, nurses and employes at the Hospital the situation was soon in hand and our anxiety relieved. As vaccination has been continued we have not had a case for a year, which is conclusive proof that vaccination does prevent, if thoroughly done.

Minor epidemics of measles and mumps have occurred, but with no very serious results.

Gripp, which made its appearance in the fall of 1912, has been epidemic up to the close of the year. It is much more to be dreaded than even smallpox because of more fatalities than result from smallpox. When the aged, infirm and those suffering from chronic troubles are attacked, they have not the strength to resist, and many such cases succumb in spite of all that can be done for them.

Quite a number of the very old and those suffering with long continued and incurable diseases are sent to us. Some of these living a few hours or days after admission; several even dying en route. This should not be, as there is no hope for a cure of their physical ills nor a restoration mentally. (The increase in our death rate for the year 1912 is largely due to Gripp and consequent ailments).

Admissions for the year 1911 have far exceeded those of any year in the history of the Institution, and 1912 was not far behind.

MAINTENANCE.

The appropriation and expenditures for maintenance can be seen by referring to the tables accompanying this

report. The Hospital payroll has grown and will continue to as officials, nurses and employes are added to it. This is made necessary to keep up with the growth of population, which increases the work to be done for its care and welfare.

It was decided by your Honorable body to abolish the Interne system, which was not found very satisfactory, after being tried for more than a year, and instead to allow another Physician, a Pathologist and a Druggist.

Again as the number of buildings is multiplied in addition to those already constructed, so the necessity for greater general repairs to both buildings and equipment will increase in proportion. I have therefore asked for an increase in the biennial appropriations for maintenance and repairs, which will appear under the head of appropriations.

EMPLOYMENT.

During the period of 1911-12 the old custom was adhered to of encouraging such male patients as are willing and can with safety be allowed outside of the Hospital, and trusted with the handling of tools and implements to engage in work on the farm, truck gardens, etc. None are forced to labor, but a great many who have been accustomed to such out of door pursuits are not only willing, but glad of the opportunity. Some are employed at the dairy, barn, power yard, and light work about the various wards and buildings.

Under the intelligent and efficient superintendence of Mrs. Mary Fellows, assisted by Mrs. Emma Stallsworth, quite a number of the white women use the ten machines and make during the year many thousand garments for both sexes.

Repair work is also done to a considerable extent on the wards by the patients.

Many colored women are engaged at the Laundry in

helping with the necessarily large wash, which daily is handled there.

FARM AND TRUCK GARDENS.

The farm work here consists principally in raising an abundance of fresh vegetables, ensilage corn, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes. The Hospital herd of hogs has furnished quite a quantity of pork. No attempt to cure it for bacon is made, as it is preferred during the cold days of fall and winter as fresh pork, which adds variety to our regular diet. During the summer of 1911 quite a percentage died from cholera, which was prevailing throughout the state, and some are stolen. In spite of these drawbacks, our fresh pork costs less than any meat we use.

DAIRY.

The Dairy has been satisfactory as in former years. The number of milch cows is gradually increasing. Several old cows have died during the past two years. The milk supply is not as large as we could use, but there is a sufficiency for the sick, old and infirm.

ICE PLANT.

The Ice Plant continues to afford the Hospital an abundance of ice for all, both sick and well, besides quite a surplus, which is disposed of to outsiders in this and near-by communities. The proceeds from sale of this surplus help materially to defray the expenses during the summer months.

SAW MILL.

The sawmill and planer, while not constantly running, are used as occasion requires, supplying some grades of lumber, the timber for which can still be procured from

the Hospital lands. It is found very convenient when repairs to fences, etc., are needed, to be able to cut what is immediately required. Some of the material for the buildings now under construction was supplied in this way.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The new building intended for the use of the Disturbed White Women and the construction of which was begun as soon as the colored female patients were moved into their new quarters (in May, 1910) has been completed, and was occupied by them (the disturbed white females) in May, 1911. This building is in the same style and appearance of that occupied by the convalescents, of same color and sex, and the two present quite an extended front with its three stories and wide verandas facing to the south.

THE LAUNDRY.

This building being entirely too small, and the equipment not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it (owing to the increase of population), an appropriation of \$7,000.00 was asked to increase its capacity. The building has been doubled in size and floor space; three new steam washers and two new centrifugal wringers have been added to its equipment, making six of the former and four of the latter now in use. This doubles the capacity, not only in machinery, but the additional space renders it easier to handle and care for the great number of garments passing through it. Some days this amounts to several thousand pieces. A new large drying room, equipped with the necessary apparatus, has also been built, which enables us to be more independent of the weather than formerly when rainy days occur.

WATER WORKS.

As there was only one steam pump for supplying the

Hospital with water from the creek for various uses in the wards and at the power house, it was considered very necessary to have a second. This was bought and installed. Now, should it be necessary to shut one off for repairs, the other can be started in a few moments, and in this way an ample supply of water assured at all times.

BARN AND WAGON SHED.

The old barn was in close proximity to the site for the Hospital and receiving wards. It was decided to move it to another location. This has been done, though the capacity has been increased to permit all of the horses and mules to be housed, each in a separate stall. It was necessary to grade the location selected and build brick foundations, which on the north act as retaining walls. A large wagon shed has also been erected for the protection of wagons, drays and carriage. A new tool house has also been built. The barn and wagon shed have been enclosed with a strong fence. Although it is farther away from the offices than formerly, and for that reason not quite so convenient, it is much more commodious and better located for its purposes. A telephone has been installed, which obviates much of the disadvantage of distance.

POWER HOUSE.

The Power House which might almost be designated the heart of the Institution (as it distributes to every building such necessities as light, heat and steam) is in good working condition. Permission was granted by your honorable body to purchase a larger electric generator, 100 kilowatts. This has been installed and in use from some time. The increased capacity will permit us to extend the wires to the new buildings now under construction and also

afford lights for a considerable expansion in the future. It is of the horizontal engine type, and more easily kept in repair than the old one, which is a 50-kilowatt with an upright or marine engine. The old generator has been in use for many years, but has been overhauled and put in thorough repair, and is now almost as good as new. Thus we have a duplicate, either of which, if closed down for repairs, the other can supply the current for lighting the Institution in a few seconds by simply touching a transfer switch.

ADDITION TO COLORED MALE BUILDING.

The colored men's building, erected in 1905-1906, being filled to its utmost capacity, a sum of \$30,000.00 was asked and appropriated for the purpose of adding to it on the eastern end. Plans were submitted by an architect, and estimates made to your honorable body, accepted, and permission given to proceed with the work during the year 1912. Owing to much bad weather and delay in arrival of material it is unfinished at the close of this term. It will be completed in the near future, as the walls are all up, the roof on and some of the inside finishing well under way. It will, when completed, be the largest of any building erected on the Hospital grounds, having a frontage of 320 feet and is 40 feet in breadth; also two wings of 40 feet length each, extending to the south, forming two three-sided courts, thus conforming in style and details with the older part. Taken in conjunction with that, it presents a front of 500 feet, 120 feet of the eastern portion being three stories in height, the western two. It has wide verandas for each story, facing the south, aggregating about 1,000 feet of verandas, which in bad weather and during the winter afford ample space for the occupants to be in the open air. The architects' estimate of \$25,000.00 will be far below the cost, and I would respectfully ask that \$15,000.00 be al-

lowed for its completion. This addition will, it is thought, provide sufficient accommodations for the increase in this department for the next eight or ten years. While the construction may not have been as rapid as if under contract, the material is good, and the work well done.

FORMER DISTURBED WHITE FEMALE BUILDING.

An appropriation of \$15,000.00 was asked and granted for renovating and remodeling the building formerly known as the Disturbed White Female Department. Work has been done at various times, most of the material has been purchased, and it is thought this will be completed and ready to be occupied by the colored women in the near future. When this is done, there will be room sufficient for the colored females for several years to come.

THE HOSPITAL AND RECEIVING WARDS.

The Legislature of 1911 granted \$25,000 for the purpose of building and equipping a modern Hospital with receiving wards for male and female white patients upon arrival, and the sick of each sex, who will be transferred as becomes necessary from the general wards or dormitories for closer observation and special medical treatment. This building was designed by direction of your honorable body by Messrs. Bishop & Greer, architects. After the plans and specifications were accepted, the contract was awarded to Messrs. Apperson & Co. of Atlanta. The work has progressed very rapidly, the material being put on the ground during the month of November and construction begun December 1st, 1912. The contractors think they will be able to complete it, in readiness for delivery, by the first or middle of May of the present year. The building will face the south and be 222 feet by 40 feet, with extension south and north each of 40 feet. It will present quite a fine appearance as the Institution is

approached from the road, and is intended to accommodate 70 patients. The physicians' offices, drug room, diet kitchen, reception room, hydro-therapeutic and electro-therapeutic apparatus will be on the first floor of the central portion and part of one wing. The patients will occupy the two floors in each wing. Operating room and those for administering anaesthesia, nurses room, bath and toilet rooms, etc., will be in central part on second floor. All appliances and equipment for the latest and scientific treatment of the insane will be installed, which hitherto has not been possible for lack of a suitable building. It is hoped the results will prove the wisdom of this outlay and many unfortunates will be sent on their way rejoicing and benefited by the treatment rendered possible by the building and equipment of this handsome structure. By the moving of the physicians' offices, drug room, etc., to the new building, there will be three vacant rooms near the Superintendent's office, which may be converted into a small waiting room for visitors, increased space for the office force and more room for file cases, books, etc. This will allow the Superintendent and office force more quiet quarters for their work, whereas now visitors have to be shown into the various offices, often retarding the work. A part of the equipment has been purchased and is awaiting installation as soon as the building is finished. As the amount appropriated will fall short it will be necessary to have an additional sum of \$25,000.00 for its completion.

SEWERS.

The present sewer system put in many years ago, when the Institution was much smaller, both in population and area, is inadequate for the present increased requirements. I would respectfully ask that a sum of \$10,000.00 be granted to construct an entirely new system, which will be large enough to satisfactorily dispose of

the increase of sewerage. This is a most important matter, demanding early attention. It should be surveyed, planned and the construction supervised by a competent Sanitary Engineer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE.

This building, constructed over seventy-five years ago, is very much in need of repairs, both within and without. The roof, verandas, floors and interior walls all need repairing, especially the two first mentioned. The brick walls are strong, and will stand until some convulsion of nature overthrows them. The wood work, floors and roof are failing and should be repaired and renewed, and a new coat of paint should be applied, both within and without. It is estimated that \$2,500.00 will be sufficient for this purpose, and I would ask for that sum.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Appropriations for maintenance and general repairs:

For the half year from June 30th to Dec. 31st, 1913	\$120,000.00
For the year January 1st to December 31st, 1914	\$220,000.00
For the half year from January 1st to June 30th, 1915	\$110,000.00

FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

For completion of addition to colored male building, the necessity for which has been previously mentioned	\$15,000.00
For a new and larger sewerage system for the entire Institution, to which reference has also been made.....	\$10,000.00

For repairs to the Superintendent's residence, which needs this amount to preserve the building	2,500.00
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These amounts I deem absolutely necessary and are as reasonable as is possible for the work required.

There are other improvements, which would be most desirable for the comfort of the Hospital Corps, of attendants and nurses. It would add greatly to the efficiency of those who have the constant care of (come in close contact with) the insane, if quarters for sleep and rest, when off duty, could be provided for them away from the wards, Especially does this apply to those in what are termed the disturbed wards, where the patients are often noisy at times, both day and night. It is not necessary to dwell on this matter as every one will realize how desirable undisturbed sleep is after a long day or night of trying service.

This would require a building for each sex and color without the institution and far enough away to assure rest and quiet.

I now approach another matter, which has engaged the attention, not only of your Honorable Body, but those who have relatives within the Institution, namely; A Recreation Hall, which would combine the requisites of an assembly room for Church Services and recreation, such as dancing, reading, certain games, etc. The dance hall we now have is situated between two wards. It is large enough for holding religious services and accommodating all who wish to engage in dancing. If a new hall were built, the present room could be utilized for dormitories or other purposes and that much additional space might be allotted for the accommodation of the white male department, thus meeting the demand in the near future caused by an increase of population in that department.

PARKS.

The removal of the public highways, known as the Quincy and Chattahoochee and Bainbridge roads, to a greater distance from the Institution has made possible the laying out on the North and South sides of the Hospital a Park for each sex and color. The ground, as has been said in a former report, is wooded and quite broken and would call for quite an outlay of money to make them attractive and serviceable. This would demand an experienced Landscape Gardener and corps of assistants. Owing to the difficult lay of the land, these Parks would require care and attention each year, thus necessitating an additional outlay in future to keep them in order.

I am aware that the rapid increase in population of the State and the consequent growth in numbers of the inmates here has very materially increased the appropriations "necessary" for maintenance and improvements.

Every dollar heretofore appropriated for improvements has been devoted to buildings for the proper housing of the great influx of patients during the past eight years. The demolishing of one and building of another to supply the need of the large building declared unsafe, and the renovating and remodeling of all the others. There has been no balance remaining over to be used for ornament, or for beautifying the grounds, etc.

Knowing these conditions I have hesitated to bring to your attention the last three desirable improvements. They are offered as suggestions, which if not demanding immediate action, will be matters for future consideration. "Rome was not built in a day," but I hope the time may not be far distant when the necessities are all supplied and we can afford those things, which are considered desirable, and which will add so much to the pleasure and comfort of all within the Institution.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

Another physician has been added, making now three—a Chief and two assistants. A Pathologist having been appointed and a druggist and stenographer allowed, will enable the Medical Staff to more quickly and certainly diagnose the cases of the new arrivals, who may be physically diseased or ill, and to make more complete history records of those already here. There will be more time for study as they will be relieved of the work of compounding prescriptions, and the time formerly spent in writing for transmission to relatives and friends their opinions as to the mental and physical condition of patients be greatly shortened by dictation to the stenographer.

Dr. Greene's report as Chief Physician, you will find with this. It is exhaustive and elaborate and is submitted also for the consideration of your Honorable Body.

DENTIST.

Dr. J. G. Wilson is still the resident Dentist, and has by his skill relieved many suffering ones who required his attention and treatment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I take this opportunity to thank the Medical Staff for their co-operation in every matter, which was conducive to the welfare of the Institution, their willingness to respond to calls of the sick and suffering and their constant efforts to improve the efficiency and morals of those employed here in attending and nursing the Insane.

I am indebted to the attendants generally for their work on the wards, with some exceptions their conduct and care of the unfortunates, among whom some of them have worked for years deserve praise and commendation.

The office force which at times has been taxed to the utmost has been faithful in all its work. Few people realize the volume of business which passes through the Superintendent's office. This has been cheerfully attended to whether night or day when the call was made.

During the winter of 1911-12 many donations of oranges were sent from citizens of South Florida. I wish to thank them in behalf of the patients, who were the recipients of their thoughtful generosity. I regret to say this winter there were no such donations for patients at large but many packages were sent by relatives to individuals.

To the Press I wish to express my appreciation of free copies of their valuable and valued publications, which include: The Florida Times-Union, The Metropolis and Pensacola Journal (dailies), Gainesville Sun, Tallahassee True Democrat and Baptist Witness (Semi-Weekly).

I desire to thank your Honorable Body for the many acts of kindness and courtesy during the past two years of my work here. I also appreciate my very pleasant relations with Hon. G. T. Whitfield, your secretary, in our business correspondence. I am,

Very truly,

B. F. WHITNER,
Supt. Florida Hospital for the Insane

REPORT OF CHIEF PHYSICIAN FLORIDA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

*Honorable B. F. Whitner,
Chattahoochee, Florida.*

Sir:—

I beg to submit, herewith, the following report from the medical department. The different tables in reference to the movement of population have been carefully prepared and the vital statistics are as accurate as can be compiled from our present system of record keeping. Your attention is respectfully invited to the several recommendations. Many of them I have already discussed with you, and a few remaining ones are apparently proper at this time.

The work of the medical department, during the biennial period, has been carried on as well as could be under existing conditions. I have been aware of many defects in the workings of the medical department and even now there are many imperfections in this branch of the service. The entire staff is devoting its time and thought towards systematizing the operation of the medical work of the institution, and many improvements are to be noted. In October nineteen hundred and twelve, the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions appointed Dr. A. E. Conter as Assistant Physician and Dr. Howard S. Holloway as Pathologist. By this numerical increase in the strength of the medical staff, we are now enabled to do more satisfactory work than at any time in my experience here. We have been authorized to employ a medical stenographer and a pharmacist. The services of these people have not only relieved the medical at-

taches of much ordinary clerical and prescription work, but by these additions we have been able to devote our time and effort more directly to the sick and insane. The number of attendants is now markedly increased and much good has resulted from this improvement. Better attention is possible in the night service, more opportunities are offered for outdoor recreation and exercise, and in general the patients are better cared for in every respect.

It has been the aim and endeavor of the Medical Department for several years past to abolish mechanical restraint as far as would seem to be possible under existing conditions and regarded as safe to the patients and to the public. The practice of secluding patients in small rooms has been largely done away with and under the improved plan of keeping patients on large open dormitories a generally satisfactory result has been obtained. The acute cases manifesting maniacal excitement and tendencies toward violence have been treated as far as possible without restraint. The Utica crib and the straight jacket are no longer in use here, and it is to be hoped that with the completion of the new receiving hospital we will be entirely rid of all restraining methods, both chemical and mechanical. Excitement in an insane patient is simply an evidence of disease, and it has been shown that restraint not only fails to produce a good effect, but is harmful to the patient. Along these lines it is the belief of the medical department that all evidences of restraint in the way of iron bars, massive keys and other reminders of the custodial nature of the treatment should be abolished. In our newer types of buildings, this has been done to a great degree, with very satisfactory results.

The medical department has been supplied with an electro-therapeutic equipment, consisting of portable X-Ray coil and a Pantostat; the latter being a device for the administration of a number of electrical treatments. A full and complete general surgical equipment has been

purchased and installed; and consists of instruments, sterilizers, operating room furniture, cabinets and other useful and necessary surgical paraphernalia. A small but efficient hydro-therapeutic plant, sufficient for two wards, has been purchased and is now ready for installation, when the new receiving hospital becomes completed. This plant consists of four continuous bath tubs, with control tables, two steam vapor cabinets and two chemical baths. The pathological laboratory has been supplied with a small but satisfactory equipment, consisting of all needed incubators, sterilizers, staining and culture apparatus and a Zeiss imported microscope, of highest quality.

For the use of the visiting Otologist, a trial case for fitting glasses and braces, together with instruments for examination of the ear, nose and throat have been supplied.

The different members of the visiting staff have responded to all calls and the result of their work has been highly efficient and satisfactory. A number of acute and chronic surgical diseases have been relieved by operative procedure, without a single death. The expense of the visits of the visiting staff has been small and in some instances their ministrations have contributed very largely towards mental recovery of the patient.

Dr. B. F. Barnes, Assistant Physician, has been in active charge of the women's department during the entire biennial period. The Chief Physician has been in active charge of the men's department until October, at which time Dr. A. E. Conter was appointed and assigned to duty in the white men's department. At present time the Chief Physician is actively in charge of the colored men's department and in addition to this it has been his practice to make regular visits to the other departments and in company with the Physicians in charge discuss matters of general operation and improvement in the departments. An effort has been made to improve the hygiene and sanitation of the different departments of

the Institution. The nurses have been instructed in many of the useful and necessary procedures in connection with the operation of the infirmary wards. An active campaign has been carried on against flies, improved methods have been adopted in caring for soiled garments, and the bathing of patients. A white Supervisor has been placed in charge of the colored nurses, and his presence among this class has had a very salutary effect.

Dr. J. G. Wilson, remains as hospital dentist, and his service has been of great assistance to the medical department. All dental diseases have been actively treated and the value of correcting such conditions and of extracting decayed teeth and filling others has been attested to by the resultant improvement, noted in the general health of some of the patients.

An entirely new method of record keeping is now being adopted and it is the aim and intention of the medical department to register as soon as possible, a full and complete case history of all patients in the hospital. This record will incorporate within itself, a thorough mental, physical and neurological record of the case, together with a complete pathological report of specimens of blood, urine feces, sputum, spinal fluid, gastro-analysis and blood pressure findings. These records, without which our work would be deficient, will afford a valuable source of information, not only to the medical men now here, but in the future as vacancies occur in the medical staff, and new physicians dedicate their services to the hospital, full and complete information will be at their disposal. Also, these records will afford authoritative information in the event of questions of a medico-legal nature arising and involving our past or present inmates.

During the biennial period, the health condition at the hospital has been satisfactory. In the Spring of nineteen hundred and eleven, a case of small-pox occurred in the colored women's department, the patient having been resident here a number of years. Immediate and drastic

steps were taken to prevent the disease becoming epidemic. All attaches, employes and patients, not already immune, were immediately vaccinated, upon arrival of the vaccine points, secured from the State Board of Health. Some delay was experienced in getting the vaccine points. Only seventeen cases occurred among the nurses and patients, all were negroes and no case resulted fatally. An occasional and sporadic case of typhoid fever has appeared in the hospital, but in each instance the infection could be traced to some foreign source. Measles, mumps, and other mild diseases of a contagious nature have visited us, but their appearance cannot be well prevented in a hospital where patients, from all walks and stations of life are being brought in from all parts of a large State.

An effort is being made to determine definitely the number of patients suffering from tuberculosis. At present, we are only able to state with absolute accuracy, that the disease is present among both sexes and colors. Several deaths have occurred during the biennial period, the number of which can be seen by reference to proper table.

Pellagra has also caused deaths during the period. The disease is one of unusual seriousness and every precaution should be taken to prevent the malady from gaining foot-hold in our State. Twenty-six thousand cases have occurred in the United States during the past four years, and sixty-six per cent of those afflicted, died.

The clinico-bacteriological laboratory, which occupies a unique position in the scientific equipment of an institution is designed principally for the purpose of ascertaining the true cause of disease. No diagnosis is complete, in most instances, when a specimen has not been submitted to the laboratory director for his careful survey and analysis. No institution can be considered modern and up-to-date, which does not have a laboratory of ample size and equipment. The equipment of our laboratory is sufficient for our present needs, but it is not large enough for the performance of those more delicate and complex

tests, upon which must ultimately hinge the successful operation and administration of this department. Our present building, originally built as a temporary laboratory building, is of wood and very small. The laboratory is cramped for lack of floor space and for this reason much of the equipment has not been placed into commission. A brick building of ample size and properly designed for use as a laboratory can be erected, at a cost, not to exceed two thousand dollars. I desire to say in this connection, that the hospital has been peculiarly fortunate in the securance of the service of a competent pathologist, and his work should not be hampered by lack of floor space.

Tuberculosis is prevelant in the institution and at present our means for properly segregating these people are entirely inadequate. The Florida Board of Health is waging a campaign against the disease and it behooves us, as an important state institution to spare no effort towards setting before the people an example of modern and approved means of caring for these unfortunate people and preventing the contamination of others. Pavilions, for the care of these people can be erected at an expense, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, and if the tent colony plan should be adopted, the amount needed would be considerably less. Even four wooden buildings for the separation of sexes and colors could be erected at a minimum cost, and by having these colony houses removed some distance from the central hospital plant, we could provide proper care for the tuberculars and ample protection for the non-tuberculars.

The receiving hospital is now well along in process of construction and upon its completion, there will be inaugurated an epoch making innovation in the history of this institution. Under the present attitude, the insane are no longer to be considered as objects of repulsion or as offenders of the law, and being regarded as sick people, they are entitled to the services of skilled physicians,

trained nurses and the advantage of a well operated hospital, which hospital shall not be an asylum, but a hospital in the fullest interpretation of the term. Our people have recognized this fact and have provided means for the erection of a satisfactory hospital building. In order to properly operate this new and important department, it is necessary to secure the services of not less than nine trained nurses together with the needed number of orderlies and maids for the different wards. One of the nine nurses should have had unusually thorough training, and should act as chief nurse, and should be given a salary of seventy-five dollars a month and her maintenance. The others can be secured at not more than fifty dollars per month, with maintenance. In addition to properly providing a suitable general diet for the patients in this department, all of whom will be ill enough to be in bed, it is imperatively necessary that means be provided for the scientific preparation of sick diet. This work should be carried on under the direction of one trained in the domestic sciences, and she should give the preparation of special articles of food, the same care and attention that a physician would be expected to give in the care and treatment of his patients. Usually the dietician is a trained nurse who has had the opportunity of special postgraduate work in diet cooking, and should command a salary of fifty to seventy-five dollars per month, with maintenance. This will involve a salary expense of not over six thousand dollars per year.

The lives of the attendants who labor among the insane must of necessity be monotonous and devoid of pleasure to a more or less degree. Usually, in my experience, those with ambition are not content to remain over a prolonged period of time. The work of training a constantly changing attendant staff is trying and will incapacitate the workings of any institution. Consequently special effort should be made to secure permanency of service among these people. At present our entire nursing staff, prac-

tically, is housed on the wards. It is recognized that people who work among the insane for ten or more hours should not be required to remain in an insane atmosphere during the rest hours. Aside from this the constant passing of these people on the wards has a disturbing influence on the patients and a source of interference with nurses on duty. The rooms that our nurses occupy, especially in the men's department, are small and on account of lack of space poorly furnished. As our ward space is now becoming rapidly taken up, on account of increased number of admissions, the time seems opportune for the erection of a nurses' home. The nurses' home should be in a quiet spot, with pleasant surroundings, and so constructed as to afford home comforts and privacy for the occupants. Reception rooms can be furnished where pleasant social hours can be enjoyed. In this connection it might be apropos to say, without criticism, that should we be allowed the services of trained nurses, there will have to be a distinction between nurses and attendants, and for the former a more pleasant dining room and better table service furnished.

These people are professional people and are entitled to and accustomed to receiving better quarters and maintenance than we are now able to offer them. Rooms are being provided for at least a part of the nursing staff in the receiving hospital, but no special provision has been made for dining room service. The night force of attendants, about thirty in number, labor for many hours under most trying conditions and it is my belief that the provision of a night cook for these people is a necessity. By the provision of hot liquids and freshly cooked food at the midnight hour, there can be no doubt but that these people will be better fortified for the remaining strenuous hours of work, from midnight until dawn.

I desire to suggest that from a view point of a sanitarian, the question of fly screening the entire institution should be seriously considered. This would entail a very

considerable expense it is true, but the results would probably more than justify this expense. Our institution is in very close proximity to swamp lands, and undoubtedly the malaria bearing mosquito is native here, in addition there are other diseases that are fly borne diseases, notable among them, typhoid fever. In the event of a case of typhoid fever occurring in the hospital it is within the bounds of a possibility for flies to contaminate many other patients in the institution. I believe that the cow and horse barns should be thoroughly protected from flies, by the installation of durable copper screens. This will not only add to the comfort of the animals, but also to the safety of the health of those in the institution, besides rendering them much less liable to contamination. Likewise from a strictly sanitary view point there should be a complete rebuilding and replacing of our entire sewerage system. Owing to the rapid growth of the hospital the present sewerage system is entirely inadequate to meet present demands, and a source of menace to the entire health of the institution. This work should be carried out under the direction of a sanitary engineer, and incidentally the question of the installation of a water filtering plant should be seriously considered. Our water supply for cooking and bathing purposes is from a nearby creek pond, and is at times muddy. A simple filtration plant could be installed for an expense not to exceed two thousand dollars, but should analysis of the water show a necessity for aereating same, or installing coagulation beds, the expense would be greater. The greatest possible cost, however, of a complete water purifying plant would not exceed ten thousand dollars.

The question of amusement for the patients from a view point of treatment, has been considered in the past, but owing to a chain of unfortunate circumstances, the contemplated erection of a combined amusement hall and chapel was postponed. It is hoped that this will receive serious consideration in the near future. At the present

time our amusement consists of a weekly dance, for white patients only. It is believed that the purchase of a moving picture plant would be advisable. By the exhibition of selected films of travel and comedy numbers, the patients could not only be amused, but kept somewhat informed as to the progress of the outer world. The latest improved machine can be purchased and installed for three hundred dollars. The expense for operating same twice a week, one night for white patients and one night for colored patients, would not exceed forty dollars per month. Dr. Conter is developing a brass quartet among the attendants for which work he is to be commended, and no doubt this orchestra will afford means of amusement for the patients. This work is being done at the personal expense of the members composing the quartet.

There have been a number of convicts admitted to this Hospital from time to time, and at present there are a few of this class on the rolls of the institution. The problem of caring for insane criminals is one that has received unusual attention during the past few years. The insane criminal is very often proven to be a malingerer and in fact our experience here has shown that quite a percentage of those received from the penitentiary are feigning insanity. As our means for caring for these people is unsatisfactory and unsafe, it would be well to consider either building a special department for these people here at this Hospital or providing a means for their care at the State prison hospital.

It has been held by eminent authorities that enforced idleness among the insane is prejudicial to the recovery of the patients. It has been shown that with the provision of suitable occupation, many cases that have heretofore been regarded as chronic and hopeless have made sufficient improvement to warrant their being discharged from the hospital, and although possibly not restored to the mental plane from which they have fallen, these people usually make industrious workers, and are able

to contribute entirely to their own support, and in some instances toward the support of others. It is unquestionably a source of further mental disturbances to require a patient to remain idle all of the time. Practically all of our patients here, who are considered safe subjects for farm work are allowed to do this, and a very large percentage of those remaining could be occupied with work on the wards. Not only would such work be beneficial to the patient but it would be the means of pleasant pastime, and in the end would add to the economy of the operation of the hospital. Many articles could be manufactured, such as mats, rugs, rag carpets, brooms, shoes, baskets and other useful commodities.

A practice has been adopted in quite a number of States to provide for the voluntary admission of patients. In the recurrent forms of insanity a patient often realizes that he is on the verge of a return of his mental trouble, and further knows that it will be necessary for him to seek treatment in some institution for mental and nervous diseases. A law should be enacted authorizing the Superintendent to admit patients to the hospital voluntarily, and should further vest him with the authority to hold said patients for a period of from five to ten days. Should the patient become irresponsible and demand his release, during this time, proper commitment procedures could then be instituted. By this means some considerable expense could be saved in the way of court fees and expenses, incident to sending for the patients.

In accordance with the modern method of hospital operation, it has been the practice and established custom in a number of States to eliminate from the title of State institutions, the words "Insane" or "Asylum." It is recommended that the name of the Florida Hospital for the Insane be changed, and that the word "Insane" be no longer used in the name of the institution. It would appear that the title of "Florida State Sanitorium"

or "Florida Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases" would be satisfactory.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the members and attaches of the medical department for their faithful services during the biennial period. Our relations have been amicable and harmonious. Dr. Barnes has rendered valuable assistance in many matters pertaining to the general administration of the medical department. His work in the women's department has been entirely satisfactory, and that branch of the services has been as highly developed as it could have been, when the numerous disturbing influences, such as erection of new buildings and moving, are taken into consideration. The hospital has been particularly fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Holloway, as pathologist. His training and experience have been to an enviable degree, and his work is going to contribute very largely to the successful and scientific administration of the medical department. Dr. Conter, is by general temperament and training well suited for institutional work. His versatility as a linguist has enabled us to thoroughly investigate many previously unrecognized conditions among our foreign speaking population. His training as a military medical officer has been of service, in reference to suggestions for improvement along sanitary lines. No petty jealousies are in evidence. Personal ambition seems to have been forgotten, in a common effort towards elevating the institution to a higher plane of development.

It is with profound regret that the medical department has received the announcement of the contemplated retirement of the Superintendent on March 1st, this year, and a statement to the effect that the Superintendent has served the institution in a most highly efficient manner, certainly voices the unanimous opinion of each and every person here. The value of his work is in evidence everywhere, and our beautiful buildings, improved methods

and general air of contentment around the hospital bespeaks this sentiment more forcibly than can be written. Our best wishes are going with the Superintendent upon his retirement, and we who may remain will be daily reminded of the good of his work, by the numerous and lasting monuments that are in evidence to commemorate his achievements during the eight years of his service. Not only does this sentiment prevail in the hospital proper, but throughout the entire State. The relatives of our patients realize that they are entrusting their loved ones to good hands, and universal regret is being expressed over his retirement. The Superintendent has aided the medical department in every way possible, and advice gained from the many years of his broad experience has been of inestimable value to the Chief Physician.

Through the Superintendent's biennial report, I desire to express to the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, my appreciation of their constant cooperation in all matters that could be reached with the means available. These gentlemen have awakened to the necessity of improved methods to meet the recognized standards of the day, and have cheerfully done all in their power to bring about a satisfactory state of affairs.

With expressions of profound esteem, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully,

RALPH N. GREENE,
Chief Physician.

TABLE NO. 1A.

Abstract of invoices approved in the Office of the Superintendent for 1911.

NOTE.—The following table shows dates of approval of invoices and not the date when same were paid.

INVOICES PAYABLE FROM APPROPRIATION

PURPOSE FOR WHICH EXPENDED.	January	February	March	April	May	June
Groceries	\$ 3,829.38	\$ 4,235.18	\$ 4,448.38	\$ 4,292.28	\$ 3,950.30	\$ 3,896.71
Dry Goods and Clothing.....	.....	56.89	.....	3,745.78	891.32	149.35
Repairs and Renewals.....	1,245.50	3,300.23	2,310.83	1,909.11	2,213.25	1,538.74
Drugs and Drug Sundries.....	69.71	189.16	288.23	13.86	391.25	217.67
Transportation	411.63	501.93	1,092.71	185.46	520.50	974.15
Farm, Fertilizer, Seeds, etc.	4.20	277.93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay Roll	4,126.81	4,177.05	4,179.23	4,162.06	4,186.87	4,311.02
New Hospital Building and Receiving Wards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expense of Members of Medical Visit- ing Staff	44.40	17.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$ 9,731.63	\$ 12,755.38	\$ 12,319.38	\$ 14,308.55	\$ 12,153.49	\$ 11,087.64

TABLE NO. 1A, 1911—Continued

INVOICES PAYABLE FROM APPROPRIATION FOR

PURPOSE FOR WHICH EXPENDED.	January	February	March	April	May	June
Demolishing Leonard Building.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Repair Water Works Building.....	100.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repair Dining Room.....	27.50	.....
Stairway for White Female Building.....
Gallery for New Col. Female Building.....	424.15
New Hospital and Receiving Wards.....	768.88	23.73	.....	.....
Repair Saw and Planing Mill.....
Repair Work Power Plant.....	291.45	437.22	.....	61.40	.....
Sundry Repairs	193.06	.....	.....	.....	44.25
Building for Disturbed White Women...	1,378.41	1,973.43	1,562.78	130.50	2,111.74	423.65
Cottages
Repair Spring Pump.....	12.95	.....
Water Closet on Yard	45.45
Yard Fence	62.50
Assistant Physician's Residence.....
Trunk Room
Repairing Bakery
Building Oil House
Building Lavatory
Laundry Building
Farm, Repair Silo Pit.....
Totals	\$ 1,378.41	\$ 2,558.64	\$ 2,768.88	\$ 154.23	\$ 2,213.59	\$ 1,000.00

paid by the Comptroller.

ATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals.
1	\$ 4,142.87	\$ 4,164.87	\$ 4,057.13	\$ 4,800.64	\$ 4,252.40	\$ 5,976.07	\$ 52,046.21
5	745.68	.....	616.76	7,226.21	1,937.81	219.14	15,588.94
4	2,550.37	2,484.83	3,147.93	4,312.46	3,431.97	3,181.47	31,626.69
7	125.47	126.93	3.13	188.06	172.60	85.70	1,871.77
5	1,038.17	545.80	722.21	584.55	570.89	645.15	7,793.15
	.....	.....	58.15	.....	.....	36.24	376.52
2	4,552.13	4,426.69	4,395.54	4,388.44	4,380.24	4,204.97	51,491.05
	1,161.42	348.62	.....	90.00	1,101.19	.....	2,701.23
	25.00	.....	.....	.....	30.50	.....	116.91
4	\$ 14,341.11	\$ 12,097.74	\$ 13,000.85	\$ 21,590.36	\$ 15,877.60	\$ 14,348.74	\$ 163,612.47

continued.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals.
\$	\$	\$	148.68	\$	148.68
	100.70
	27.50
	51.00	.....	219.45	.....	.....	270.45
5	3.00	891.83	.....	84.64	.....	.....	1,403.62
	792.61
	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
	17.00	.....	807.07
5	36.17	.....	269.20	105.75	18.00	666.43
5	7,580.51
	209.60	13.50	.....	223.10
	13.70	.....	.....	26.65
	45.45
	165.31	54.00	.....	219.31
	18.00	239.01	.....	257.01
	322.56	.....	322.56
	12.00	.....	12.00
	69.50	.....	69.50
	246.50	252.80	499.30
	20.10	.....	.....	20.10
\$	3.00	\$ 1,000.00	.....	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,228.50	\$ 270.80	\$ 13,576.05

TABLE NO. 1B.

Abstract of invoices approved in the office of the Superintendent for 1912.

NOTE.—The following table shows dates of approval of invoices and not the date when same were

INVOICES PAYABLE FROM APPROPRIATION

PURPOSE FOR WHICH EXPENDED.	January	February	March	April	May	June
Groceries	\$ 4,319.29	\$ 4,188.80	\$ 5,307.55	\$ 4,338.47	\$ 5,186.29	\$ 4,702.54
Dry Goods and Clothing.....	38.55	80.91	32.50	6,693.10	3,395.64	71.05
Repairs and Renewals.....	1,740.07	3,874.26	2,638.14	3,646.75	5,482.43	2,934.39
Drugs and Drug Sundries.....	133.70	154.98	86.34	167.34	103.71	160.84
Transportation	687.53	612.15	474.76	670.59	432.25	1,113.90
Farm, Fertilizer, Fence, Seeds, Tools, etc.	.....	347.58	2.75	1.35	.....	.....
Pay Roll	4,425.59	4,456.12	4,476.70	4,537.40	4,553.87	4,630.31
Expense of Members of Medical Visiting Staff	16.40	25.00	16.40	.....	.....	25.00
Refund Account of Pay Patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....
Totals	\$ 11,361.13	\$ 13,739.80	\$ 13,035.14	\$ 20,055.00	\$ 19,179.19	\$ 13,638.03

TABLE NO. 1B.—Continued

INVOICES PAYABLE FROM APPROPRIATION FOR

PURPOSE FOR WHICH EXPENDED.	January	February	March	April	May	June
New Building for Colored Men.....	\$ 905.50	\$ 573.35	\$ 984.21	\$ 917.06	\$ 2,955.52	\$ 3,392.40
Addition to Laundry Building.....	154.94	536.38	562.23	545.61	4,230.75	62.82
Renovating Old White Female Building.....	.....	36.00	194.84	89.43	498.47	1,601.38
New Hospital and Receiving Wards.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....
Sundry Repairs .....	.....	158.42	43.29	23.50	44.22	.....
Repairing Dining Room .....	.....	.....	.....	145.28	21.05	.....
Painting Roofs, etc. ....	.....	65.24	8.43	14.85	27.34	.....
Repairs at Power House.....	.....	17.50	.....	12.00	.....	.....
Building New Oil House.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lavatory .....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demolishing Leonard Building.....	.....	24.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demolishing Mule Barn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repair Work on Building for Disturbed White Women .....	.....	.....	.....	21.25	.....	.....
Totals	\$ 1,060.44	\$ 1,430.54	\$ 1,793.00	\$ 1,784.48	\$ 7,777.35	\$ 5,056.60

were paid by the Comptroller
 IATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals.
4	\$ 4,913.82	\$ 4,458.10	\$ 5,120.96	\$ 4,805.41	\$ 5,461.54	\$ 6,611.96	\$ 59,414.73
5	208.44	23.56	95.11	5,012.92	4,724.00	1,962.18	22,337.96
9	2,542.52	2,509.83	2,242.62	3,539.36	3,636.60	3,363.90	38,150.87
4	116.10	124.65	298.89	189.47	224.54	880.20	2,640.76
0	639.33	572.10	632.06	564.45	734.19	596.32	7,729.63
	.....	.....	76.21	.....	72.48	.....	500.37
1	4,623.77	4,716.90	4,759.27	4,926.11	4,957.68	4,922.85	55,986.57
0	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	15.40	123.20
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
3	\$ 13,043.98	\$ 12,405.14	\$ 13,250.12	\$ 19,037.72	\$ 19,811.03	\$ 18,352.81	\$ 186,909.09

ued 1912.
 IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals.
0	\$ 6,240.01	\$ 4,964.53	\$ 3,282.90	\$ 1,704.14	\$ 2,140.68	\$ 1,737.30	\$ 29,797.60
2	419.36	83.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,595.20
8	282.76	843.98	226.09	173.00	96.25	88.45	4,130.65
	500.00	.....	911.30	.....	.....	.....	1,426.80
	159.65	142.65	161.12	122.86	151.02	19.23	1,025.96
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166.33
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115.86
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.65
	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	670.34	696.84
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.25
0	\$ 7,601.78	\$ 6,034.27	\$ 4,581.41	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,414.45	\$ 2,515.32	\$ 44,049.64

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Number Resident, Admitted, Total Number Treated, Monthly Per Capita Expense, Number and Percentage of Deaths and Recoveries each year since 1893.

Year.	Resident at beginning of year.	Admitted during the year.	Total number treated during the year.	Per capita expense of average monthly population.	Number recovered.	Percentage of recoveries of total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
1893....	272	106	378	\$.....	23	6.09	59	15.60
1894....	275	132	407	9.98	34	8.32	29	7.12
1895....	305	...	365	11.48	32	8.76	39	10.68
1896....	288	171	459	10.81	39	8.49	35	7.67
1897....	373	175	548	9.37	39	7.11	51	9.30
1898....	443	230	673	8.72	70	10.43	92	13.67
1899....	491	221	712	11.20	65	9.26	69	9.83
1900....	561	219	780	9.36	59	7.57	94	12.05
1901....	601	274	875	9.19	87	10.00	118	13.49
1902....	640	286	926	9.39	108	11.66	102	11.00
1903....	697	237	934	9.77	80	8.56	104	11.11
1904....	734	305	1039	9.60	125	12.30	146	14.05
1905....	710	248	958	10.03	131	13.67	99	10.33
1906....	695	254	952	11.89	97	10.18	97	10.18
1907....	717	318	1035	15.61	112	10.82	134	12.94
1908....	730	298	1028	13.72	88	8.56	119	11.57
1909....	793	335	1128	12.75	104	9.22	108	9.57
1910....	880	329	1209	14.61	99	8.18	119	9.84
1911....	929	443	1372	13.44	80	5.83	97	7.06
1912....	1112	381	1493	14.10	97	6.49	182	12.12

TABLE NO. 3.

ARTICLES MADE IN THE SEWING ROOM DURING YEARS
1911-1912.

This does not include work done by patients on the wards nor repairing, all of which is done by patients.

	1911.	1912.	Totals.
Sheets	5,164	3,377	8,541
Towels	1,481	2,979	4,460
Table cloths	323	325	648
Bed ticks	847	510	1,357
Pillow ticks	297	231	528
Pillow cases	5,205	950	6,155
Laundry bags	8	31	39
Apons	198	107	305
Curtains	628	466	1,094
Shrouds	106	194	300
Dresses	2,146	1,686	3,832
Underskirts	855	836	1,691
Ladies' drawers	445	695	1,140
Chemises	1,100	1,095	2,195
Gowns	1,359	1,581	2,940
Bonnets	163	292	455
Shirts	1,988	1,873	3,861
Night shirts	279	1,597	1,876
Men's drawers	2,118	763	2,881
Boys' waists	14	12	26
Boys' pants	14	8	22
Union suits	109	134	243
Boys' suits	8	2	10
Baby dresses	0	7	7
Baby skirts	0	4	4
Baby gowns	0	4	4
Baby coats	0	1	1
Baby caps	0	1	1
Laundry sheets	7	0	7
Coffee bags	6	0	6
Mattress covers	1	0	1
Hack tops	1	0	1
Table covers	8	0	8
Candy bags	893	0	893
Quilts	0	88	88
Lining for quilts	0	18	18

TABLE NO. 4.

SHOWING DAIRY PRODUCTS ISSUED DURING 1911-1912.

	1911	1912.	Totals
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals
Milks	36,464	35,894	72,358
Buttermilk	5,654	4,336	9,990
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Butter	2,437	2,155	4,592

NUMBER OF COWS IN HOSPITAL HERD.

Milch cows	60
Dry cows	9
Heifers	18
Calves	14
Bulls	2
Oxen	4
Total	107

TABLE NO. 5.

SHOWING NUMBER OF LOADS HAULED WITH HOSPITAL
TEAMS DURING 1911-12.

	1911.	1912.	Totals
Straw	116	116	232
Wood	649	406	1,055
Merchandise from hospital spur....	214	919	1,133
Merchandise from River Junction...	188	101	289
Brick	78	1,057	1,135
Sand	64	852	916
Miscellaneous loads	2,010	2,485	4,495
Logs	600	1,091	1,691
Coal	4,494	5,629	10,123

Mules on hand January 1, 1913..... 18
 Horses on hand January 1, 1913..... 3
 One horse sold last year.

TABLE NO. 6.

SHOWING FARM AND TRUCK PRODUCTS DURING THE
YEARS 1911-1912.

	1911.	1912.	Totals.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Cabbage	294	250	544
Collards	0	40	40
Turnips	284	360	644
Rutabagas	220	140	360
Mustard	55	0	55
Squash	61	71	132
Mangle	85	64	149
	Bshls.	Bshls.	Bshls.
Radishes	31	22	53
Carrots	53	14	67
English peas	77	14	91
Onions	182	292	474
Beets	124	53	177
Cucumbers	46	74	120
Okra	103	117	220
Irish potatoes	431	441	872
Sweet potatoes	1,265	3,020	4,285
Sugar corn	112	80	192
Tomatoes	70	126	196
Field peas	83	73	156
Eggplant	46	0	46
Snap beans	108	56	164
Cashaw	810	0	810
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pork	14,546	12,391	26,937
Millet	82,170	49,400	131,570
Green corn	76,000	30,000	106,000
Ensilage	440,000	428,000	868,000
Oats	64,000	36,000	100,000
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cow lot manure.....	320	549	869
Barn yard manure.....	103	185	288

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Movement of Population During the Year 1911.

	White		White Colored		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total
Present January 1, 1911...	287	232	230	180	929
On furlough January 1, 1911	62	47	14	22	145
Admitted during year.....	161	76	124	82	443
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total to be accounted for	510	355	368	284	1,517
Discharged from the Hospital—					
Discharged as restored....	25	13	13	29	80
Discharged as improved...	20	5	0	2	27
Discharged as unimproved	2	3	1	0	6
Discharged as not insane..	0	0	1	0	1
Transferred to another hos- pital	1	0	0	0	1
Died in hospital.....	31	14	26	26	97
Died en route to hospital..	1	0	0	0	1
Discharged while on fur- lough	2	2	0	0	4
Died while on furlough....	1	1	0	0	2
Eloped	7	0	11	0	18
Furloughed patients return- ed on new commitments.	3	2	0	1	6
On furlough Dec. 31, 1911.	71	49	20	22	162
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total discharged, died, eloped and on furlough	164	89	72	80	405
Present January 1, 1912...	346	266	296	204	1,112
On furlough January 1, 1912	71	49	20	22	162
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total on roll Jan. 1, 1912.	417	315	316	226	1,274

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing the Movement of Population During the Year 1912.

	White		Colored		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total
Present January 1, 1912...	346	266	296	204	1,112
On furlough January 1, 1912	71	49	20	22	162
Admitted during year	130	80	103	68	381
Total to be accounted for	547	395	419	294	1,655
Discharged from hospital—					
As restored	39	10	27	21	97
As improved	8	2	6	0	16
As unimproved	4	4	0	2	10
As not insane	3	2	1	0	6
Died in hospital.....	64	27	59	32	182
Discharged while on furlough—					
As restored	6	1	0	0	7
After one year's ab-					
sence	6)	43	16	22	144
Died while on furlough....	2	1	0	0	3
Eloped	5	0	7	0	12
Furloughed patients return-					
ed on new commitment..	0	0	1	0	1
On furlough January 1, 1913	27	24	12	7	70
Total discharged, died,					
eloped and on fur-					
lough	221	114	129	84	548
Present January 1, 1913....	326	281	290	210	1,107
On furlough January 1, 1913	27	24	12	7	70
Total on roll January					
1, 1913	353	305	302	217	1,177

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Number of Residents at First of Each Month.

	1911.	1912.
January	929	1,112
February	936	1,083
March	957	1,081
April	985	1,085
May	986	1,102
June	1,017	1,108
July	1,035	1,110
August	1,039	1,114
September	1,053	1,123
October	1,057	1,121
November	1,083	1,116
December	1,094	1,103
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,171	13,258
Monthly average	1,014.25	1,104.16

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Alleged Cause of Insanity of Patients Admitted During Year 1911.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Alcoholism	14	0	5	3	22
Auto-intoxication	1	0	0	0	1
Atrophy of brain	1	0	0	1	2
Anemia and heredity	1	0	0	0	1
Alcoholism and syphilis	0	0	1	0	1
Brain disease	0	1	0	2	3
Bad surroundings	0	0	1	0	1
Bright's disease	2	0	0	0	2
Catalepsy	0	0	0	1	1
Cerebral spinal affection	0	1	0	0	1
Congenital	4	1	1	0	6
Child-birth	0	1	0	0	1
Cocainism	0	0	1	0	1
Chorea and previous illness	1	0	0	0	1
Delusions	0	1	0	0	1
Deficiency from dementia	1	0	0	0	1
Disease of brain following apoplexy	1	0	0	0	1
Dissipation and senility	1	0	0	1	2
Drug habit	0	2	0	1	3
Epilepsy	10	3	10	1	24
Exposure	0	0	2	0	2
Excessive use of opiates	1	0	0	0	1
Epithelioma	0	1	0	0	1
Fits	0	0	1	0	1
Fever (typhoid)	3	0	0	0	3
Fever (typhoid) and tuber- culosis	1	0	0	0	1
Fever, domestic trouble and general debility	1	0	0	1	2
Fright	0	1	0	0	1
General paresis	1	0	1	0	2
Gynecological disease	0	4	0	1	5
Head injury	6	0	5	0	11
Heredity	5	2	1	0	8
Hysteria	0	1	0	0	1
Heredity and masturbation	1	0	0	0	1
Imbecility	1	0	0	0	1
Idiocy	3	1	0	0	4
Ill health	8	3	10	8	29
Isolation	0	0	1	0	1
Insomnia	0	0	1	0	1
Ill health and drug habit	0	1	0	0	1
Indeterminable	0	2	0	0	2
Locomotor ataxia	1	0	0	0	1
Malaria	1	0	1	0	2
Masturbation	15	0	5	0	20
Measles	1	0	0	0	1
Manic-depressive insanity	0	1	1	0	2

TABLE NO. 10—Continued.

Showing Alleged Cause of Insanity of Patients Admitted During
Year 1911—Continued.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Mental worry	1	1	0	1	3
Mental over work	1	0	0	0	1
Mental weakness	0	3	0	0	3
Melancholia	0	3	0	0	3
Morphinism	2	0	0	0	2
Morphinism and alcoholism	2	0	0	0	2
Menopause	0	1	0	2	3
Not stated	21	12	25	12	70
Neurasthenia causing un- balanced circulation	1	0	0	0	1
Nephritis	0	0	0	1	1
Onanism	0	1	0	0	1
Paranoia	2	0	0	0	2
Paresis	5	1	0	0	6
Physical exhaustion	0	5	0	0	5
Pellagra	1	3	0	4	8
Post operative	0	0	0	1	1
Post puerperal	0	0	0	1	1
Recurrent mania	0	0	1	0	1
Religious mania	4	1	3	2	10
Senility	10	3	5	3	20
Syphilis	0	0	3	0	3
Unsanitary habits	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown	25	15	39	34	113
	161	76	124	82	443

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Alleged Cause of Insanity of Patients Admitted During
Year 1912.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Alcoholism	9	2	2	1	14
Arterio-Sclerosis	2	0	0	0	2
Accidental death of son...	0	0	1	0	1
Alcoholism and syphilis...	0	0	1	0	1
Bright's disease	0	1	0	0	1
Congenital	3	0	1	1	5
Cocainism	0	0	1	2	3
Disappointment in love....	0	1	0	0	1
Domestic worry	1	0	0	1	2
Drug addiction	6	1	0	1	8
Epilepsy	6	5	5	2	18
Exposure and over work...	2	0	0	0	2
Family disturbances	0	0	1	0	1

TABLE NO. 11—Continued.

Showing Alleged Cause of Insanity of Patients Admitted During
Year 1912—Continued.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
General debility	3	0	1	0	4
Gynecological diseases	0	4	0	1	5
Head injury	2	0	1	1	4
Heredity	2	3	5	3	13
Isolation	1	0	0	0	1
Ill health	11	8	9	10	38
Infantile paralysis	0	1	0	0	1
Idiocy	0	1	0	1	2
Loss of property	1	0	0	0	1
Lagrippe	1	0	0	0	1
Loss of money	1	0	0	0	1
Masturbation	4	0	0	0	4
Melancholia	3	1	0	0	4
Meningitis	1	0	0	0	1
Mental worry	0	5	1	0	6
Mental weakness	0	2	0	0	2
Malaria	0	0	1	0	1
Mania-acute	0	0	0	1	1
Not stated	8	17	24	8	57
Neurasthenia	0	3	0	0	3
No apparent cause	0	0	1	0	1
Over work	3	0	1	0	4
Obscure	0	1	0	0	1
Organic	0	1	0	0	1
Old age	0	0	0	2	2
Paresis	2	0	1	0	3
Pellagra	1	3	2	0	6
Paranoia	1	0	0	0	1
Post puerpural insanity....	0	1	0	2	3
Religion	5	0	3	2	10
Senile paresis	1	0	0	0	1
Senility	10	5	2	5	22
Syphilis	1	0	8	0	9
Spinal disease	0	1	0	0	1
Septicaemia from dental abscess	0	0	1	0	1
Typhoid fever	1	0	0	1	2
Unknown	37	13	30	22	102
Uncertain	0	0	0	1	1
Worry over money matters	1	0	0	0	1
	130	80	103	68	381

TABLE NO. 12.

Mental Diagnosis of Patients Admitted During the Year of 1911.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Acute alcoholic insanity...	15	0	5	0	20
Apoplexy	0	0	1	0	1
Congenital deficiency	31	6	22	6	65
Dementia praecox	8	10	4	4	26
Cerebral syphilis	1	0	10	1	12
Climacteric psychoses	0	0	0	2	2
Epileptic insanity	15	0	16	0	31
Epileptic dementia	0	6	0	2	9
Insanity following cerebral hemorrhage	0*	0	0	1	1
Locomotor ataxia	0	0	0	1	1
Manic depressive insanity.	28	13	36	30	107
Melancholia	5	7	0	2	14
Malingering	0	0	1	0	1
Not insane	2	0	0	0	2
Not classified	0	3	2	0	5
Paretic dementia	12	1	4	1	18
Paranoia	3	10	0	4	17
Pellagrous insanity	2	4	0	7	13
Post typhoid insanity.....	4	0	0	0	4
Post operative insanity....	0	0	0	1	1
Senile dementia	30	12	15	10	67
Traumatic insanity	1	0	3	0	4
Toxic insanity	3	3	4	8	18
Toxic insanity due to mor- phinism and cocaineism..	1	0	0	0	1
Typhoid delirium	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	161	76	124	82	443

TABLE NO. 13.

Mental Diagnosis of Patients Admitted During Year of 1912.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Acute alcoholic insanity...	11	0	6	0	17
Apoplexy	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital deficiency	17	12	17	5	51
Dementia	4	2	2	7	15
Cerebral syphilis	2	0	7	0	9
Epileptic insanity	11	0	9	0	20
Epileptic dementia	0	8	0	3	11
Manic depressive insanity.	22	17	26	20	85
Melancholia	4	7	0	2	13
Not insane	1	2	0	0	3
Not classified	0	1	0	0	1
Paretic dementia	7	0	5	3	15
Paranoia	8	2	2	1	13
Pellagraous insanity	1	5	2	1	9
Post typhoid insanity.....	1	0	0	0	1
Post puerperal	0	1	0	1	2
Post operative insanity....	0	0	0	1	1
Senile dementia	25	14	14	18	71
Toxic insanity	16	9	13	6	44
Totals	130	80	103	68	381

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing Cause of Death of Those Who Died During the
Year 1911.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Aortic insufficiency	0	0	1	0	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	0	2	0	3
Chronic interstitial nephritis	2	0	2	3	7
Chronic cerebritis	0	0	1	0	1
Cerebral syphilis	0	0	4	1	5
Exhaustion due to senile dementia	10	5	7	3	25
Exhaustion due to general debility	1	0	0	0	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1	1	3
Exhaustion due to paretic dementia	5	1	2	0	8
Exhaustion due to manic depressive insanity	2	1	1	2	6
Exhaustion due to chronic dementia	0	0	0	1	1
Malaria	0	0	0	1	1
Meningitis	1	0	0	0	1
Mitral insufficiency	1	0	0	0	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	1	3	7	13
Pellagra	1	2	0	3	6
Paresis	0	0	1	0	1
Pleurisy	0	1	0	0	1
Status epilepticus	3	1	1	0	5
Septicemia	1	0	0	0	1
Senile gangrene	0	0	0	1	1
Tuberculosis of bowels....	0	0	0	2	2
Toxic insanity	0	2	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	31	14	26	26	97

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing Cause of Death of Patients Who Died During the
Year 1912.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Chronic interstitial nephritis	0	1	1	0	2
Chronic atrophic sclerosis of liver, pellagra and chronic morphinism	1	0	0	0	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	0	3	5
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	1	0	1	3	5
Died suddenly, cause unknown	1	0	2	3	6
Exhaustion due to terminal dementia	4	0	2	0	6
Exhaustion due to senile dementia	14	4	15	4	37
Exhaustion due to cerebral syphilis	1	0	6	1	8
Exhaustion due to epileptic dementia	4	2	5	1	12
Exhaustion due to parietic dementia	7	1	3	0	10
Exhaustion due to manic depressive insanity	2	4	4	1	11
Exhaustion following infection of arm.....	1	0	0	0	1
Exhaustion due to toxic insanity	1	0	0	0	1
Exhaustion due to status epilepticus	2	1	3	2	8
Exhaustion due to general debility	1	0	0	0	1
Exhaustion due to alcoholic mentia	1	0	0	0	1
Exhaustion due to melancholia	2	2	0	1	5
Exhaustion due to pellagra	0	5	2	2	9
Exhaustion due to bronchitis	2	1	0	0	3
Exhaustion due to pernicious anemia	1	0	0	0	1
Exhaustion due to some indeterminate brain trouble	0	1	0	0	1
Exhaustion following injury to hip	0	1	0	0	1
Influenza	0	1	1	4	6
Lobar pneumonia	3	0	0	0	3
Myocarditis	3	0	1	0	4

TABLE NO. 15—Continued.

Showing Cause of Death of Patients Who Died During the
Year 1912—Continued.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Milliary tuberculosis	2	0	2	0	4
Pyogenic infection of hip joint, following old frac- ture	1	0	0	0	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	5	2	7	5	19
Sun stroke	0	0	1	0	1
Shock following hernia operation	0	0	1	0	1
Septicemia	0	0	1	0	1
Sepsis following fracture of femur	0	0	0	1	1
Tuberculosis of bowels....	0	0	1	1	2
Typhoid fever	3	0	0	0	3
Total	64	27	59	32	182

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing Mental Diagnosis of Patients Who Died During the
Year 1912.

	White		Colored		Total
	Man.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Chronic dementia	0	3	1	7	11
Climacteric insanity	0	0	0	1	1
Congenital deficiency	3	1	1	1	6
Cerebral syphilis	0	0	5	1	6
Demential praecox	4	1	0	0	5
Epilepsy	7	4	8	1	20
Huntington's chorea	0	0	1	0	1
Manic depressive insanity.	6	4	6	6	22
Melancholia	4	1	0	0	5
Paretic dementia	0	0	0	1	1
Paresis	9	0	3	2	14
Pellagra	0	6	2	2	10
Senile dementia	19	5	17	10	51
Toxic insanity	12	1	13	0	27
Unclassified	0	0	2	0	2
Total	64	27	59	32	182

TABLE NO. 17.

Length of Residence of Those Dying During the Year 1911.

	White		Colored		Total
	Man.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Less than one week.....	0	1	0	0	1
From one to two weeks....	1	0	0	1	2
From two to three weeks..	1	0	1	0	2
From three weeks to one month	2	1	0	0	3
From one to two months..	8	5	4	3	20
From two to four months..	15	5	5	8	33
From four to six months..	6	4	0	5	15
From six to twelve months	7	4	1	4	16
From one to two years....	4	1	3	1	9
From two to three years..	0	0	1	1	2
Over three years.....	3	0	0	0	3
Totals	47	21	15	23	106

TABLE NO. 18.

Length of Residence of Those Dying During the Year of 1912.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
For one day.....	0	0	1	0	1
For two days.....	1	0	0	0	1
From three to seven days..	2	0	1	0	3
Over 7 days and less than 15 days	1	3	1	2	7
Over 15 days and less than 30 days	4	4	3	2	13
Over 1 month and less than 2 months	6	5	11	2	24
Over 2 months and less than 3 months	5	1	3	2	11
Over 3 months and less than 4 months	1	2	2	2	7
Over 4 months and less than 6 months	6	2	5	3	16
Over 6 months and less than 1 year	10	2	11	6	29
Over 1 year and less than 2 years	11	3	11	4	29
Over 2 years and less than 3 years	5	0	5	1	11
Over 3 years and less than 4 years	5	1	3	0	9
Over 4 years and less than 5 years	1	0	0	2	3
Over 5 years and less than 10 years	2	0	0	1	4
Over 10 years and less than 15 years	4	3	1	2	10
Over 15 years and less than 20 years	0	0	1	0	1
Over 20 years and less than 30 years	0	0	0	1	1
Over 30 years	0	0	0	2	2
Totals	64	27	59	32	182

TABLE NO. 19.

Age at Decease of Those Who Died During Year 1911.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Under 10 years.....	0	0	1	0	1
From 10 to 15 years.....	0	0	0	0	0
From 15 to 20 years.....	0	0	0	0	0
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	0	0	0	1
From 25 to 30 years.....	1	0	1	4	6
From 30 to 35 years.....	0	0	1	3	4
From 35 to 40 years.....	3	1	2	3	9
From 40 to 45 years.....	3	2	2	7	14
From 45 to 50 years.....	2	1	4	0	7
From 50 to 55 years.....	3	2	4	1	10
From 55 to 60 years.....	1	1	2	0	4
From 60 to 65 years.....	5	3	4	1	13
From 70 to 80 years.....	10	2	5	4	21
80 years and over.....	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown	2	1	0	3	6
Total died	31	14	26	26	97

TABLE NO. 20.

Age at Decease of Those Who Died During Year 1912.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Under 10 years.....	0	0	0	0	0
From 10 to 15 years.....	0	0	0	0	0
From 15 to 20 years.....	0	2	1	1	4
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	0	4	3	8
From 25 to 30 years.....	5	1	2	4	12
From 30 to 35 years.....	8	1	10	2	21
From 35 to 40 years.....	9	1	7	2	19
From 40 to 45 years.....	3	5	5	3	16
From 45 to 50 years.....	6	1	5	2	14
From 50 to 55 years.....	9	0	5	2	16
From 55 to 60 years.....	2	3	2	1	8
From 60 to 70 years.....	8	5	7	4	24
From 70 to 80 years.....	7	5	5	5	22
80 years and over.....	5	1	3	2	11
Unknown	1	2	3	1	7
Totals	64	27	59	32	182

TABLE NO. 21.

Age at Admission of Those When Admitted During the Year 1911.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Under 10 years.....	0	0	1	0	1
From 10 to 15 years.....	3	0	2	0	5
From 15 to 20 years.....	10	3	7	0	20
From 20 to 25 years.....	17	4	14	10	45
From 25 to 30 years.....	19	6	16	20	61
From 30 to 35 years.....	10	13	17	10	50
From 35 to 40 years.....	21	11	15	14	61
From 40 to 45 years.....	14	4	7	3	28
From 45 to 50 years.....	11	6	11	4	32
From 50 to 55 years.....	15	4	7	3	29
From 55 to 60 years.....	9	6	3	0	18
From 60 to 70 years.....	14	7	6	1	28
From 70 to 80 years.....	15	3	7	4	29
80 years and over.....	3	1	1	0	5
Unknown	0	8	10	13	31
Totals	161	76	124	82	443

TABLE NO. 22.

Age at Admission of Those When Admitted During the Year of 1912.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Under 10 years.....	0	0	0	0	0
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	2	2	0	6
From 15 to 20 years.....	10	4	3	3	20
From 20 to 25 years.....	7	3	12	7	29
From 25 to 30 years.....	18	9	10	19	57
From 30 to 35 years.....	18	12	16	15	61
From 35 to 40 years.....	13	13	12	5	43
From 40 to 45 years.....	8	9	11	7	35
From 45 to 50 years.....	10	7	11	2	30
From 50 to 55 years.....	10	3	7	3	23
From 55 to 60 years.....	15	3	1	1	20
From 60 to 70 years.....	9	8	4	5	26
From 70 to 80 years.....	4	3	4	6	17
80 years and over.....	2	2	3	1	8
Unknown	4	2	7	4	17
Totals	130	80	103	68	392

TABLE NO. 23.

Length of Time Resident in Hospital of Those Discharged
During Year 1912.

	White		Colored		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Less than one week.....	1	0	0	0	1
From one to two weeks...	0	2	0	1	3
From two to three weeks.	0	1	0	0	1
From three weeks to one month	1	0	1	0	2
From one to two months..	13	4	5	3	25
From two to four months..	21	5	3	8	37
From four to six months..	4	0	4	5	13
From six to twelve months	9	4	10	4	27
From one to two years....	1	1	9	1	12
From two to three years..	1	0	0	0	1
Over three years.....	3	2	2	1	8
Totals	54	18	34	23	129

It is now the practice in this Hospital not to discharge any patients as restored until they have been kept under observation for a period of not less than thirty days.

TABLE NO. 24.

SHOWING DENTAL WORK DURING THE YEARS 1911-12.

For 1911.

Number of teeth treated.....	662
Number of teeth filled.....	135
Number of teeth extracted.....	811
Number of sets cleaned.....	130
Number of abscesses treated.....	21
Gold crowns removed.....	1
Gold crowns reset.....	1

For 1912.

Number of teeth treated.....	982
Number of teeth filled.....	180
Number of teeth extracted.....	937
Number of sets cleaned.....	210
Pyorrhea cases treated.....	31
Abscesses treated	72
Gold crowns removed.....	3
Gold crowns reset.....	3
Gold bridge repaired.....	1
Salivated mouths treated.....	14